

MILLIONS OF TONS OF COAL WASTED

Geological Survey Officials Estimate it at 200,000,000 Tons Annually.

THROUGH IMPROPER MINING.

Nearly One-Half of the Coal Supply Left Underground by Operations.

Washington, May 2.—Officials of the United States geological survey who are studying the fuel problem make the statement that 200,000,000 tons of coal, enough to supply the needs of the country for six months, are being wasted every year in the United States through improper mining methods. This waste represents a loss of more than \$200,000,000 for the coal is worth at least \$1 a ton.

"In our investigations we find that in the mining operations of this country nearly one-half of the total coal supply is left underground," said J. A. Holmes, chief of the technologic branch. "This coal is left as pillars to support the roof of the mine or because it is of inferior quality, and is the best part of the coal being removed from many beds. The waste is also due to the fact that the working out of the lower beds of coal first, in some cases, breaks and renders impracticable the subsequent mining of the adjacent higher coal beds."

"We are skimming the cream of the natural resources of the country. We are using the best and cheapest of our supplies. Each of the succeeding generations of the future will have to produce coal, but each will pay higher prices for the reason that owing to the increasing depth mining will be continually more expensive and more dangerous."

"It is believed that an increasingly large part of this waste is preventable. In most European coal producing countries coal waste has been reduced to a minimum by the introduction of improved methods of mining. In Vancouver, B. C., I am told, 98 per cent of the coal is recovered."

The technologic branch of the geological survey is now engaged in investigations looking toward a reduction of the waste in mining operations, and also to a better utilization of the coal that is mined. The success of the government in the latter field is told in a bulletin just issued by the United States geological survey on the work of the United States fuel testing plant, which until the early part of 1907 was operated at St. Louis, Mo.

At that time the plant was the first of its kind in the world, and it was the first to determine the efficiency of fifty-six different bituminous coals, which were tested in the steam boiler and engine, and also in the gas engine and gas turbine. The results of these tests are given in a report which is being distributed to the various departments of the government. The actual figures for the average from all coals were: 1.56 pounds of coal burned to produce one horsepower in the steam boiler; 1.56 pounds of coal burned to produce one horsepower in the gas engine; 4.45 pounds of coal burned to produce one horsepower in the steam engine. The best coal used produced a horsepower per hour in the gas engine for less than one pound of coal, while the steam engine used 2.41 pounds or 2.43 times as much as the gas engine.

In five tests of lighters an inferior quality of coal found in the west the gas engine required 2.37 pounds of coal to produce a horsepower for an hour and 6.26 pounds of coal for the steam engine. The best result was 1.71 pounds for the gas engine and 3.9 pounds for the steam engine.

Two remarkable tests were made on what is termed "bone coal," a coal which is so high in impurities that it is now being thrown away by the mine operators as worthless. In one test on the gas engine it took 2.15 pounds of coal to produce a horsepower for an hour, and in a steam engine test it took 2.15 pounds of coal to produce a horsepower for an hour. This coal contained 29 per cent ash. Perhaps the most encouraging feature of these tests is that the low grade fuels, such as lignite and "bone" coal, produced more power in the gas engine, ton for ton, than did the best of the southern coal in the steam engine. This would indicate vast commercial possibilities for the western part of the country, where the supply of high grade coal is inadequate and where there is a superabundance of the low grade fuel.

MURDERED HIS SWEETHEART.

Portland, Or., May 3.—A special to the Oregonian from Heppner, Or., says: Henry B. Morrison, a brakeman on the Heppner branch of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company, shot and killed his sweetheart, Bonnie Abbott, at Morgan, and wounded Bonnie Abbott, her companion, today. Morrison then shot himself and he is not expected to live.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of *Dr. J. C. Carter*

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy to take no disgust.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

We are Prepared to do your wall papering and painting at once, paper at reduced rates, give us a call.

UTAH WALL PAPER & PAINT CO.

54 Richards.

Delicately Flavored Pure and Wholesome

Jell-O

THE DAINTY DESSERT

7 delightful flavors

Complies with all pure food laws

METHODIST CONFERENCE

Quadrennial Session Begins in Baltimore Tuesday, When Many Questions Will be Discussed.

Baltimore, May 3.—The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, the governing body of the denomination, will assemble in the Lyric hall, this city, for its quadrennial session at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning next. There will be an attendance at this session of 787 voting delegates, of whom 394 are ministerial and 393 lay, the latter including a few women. A number of the delegates come from foreign countries. Of the ministerial delegation elected one is Gov. Buchtel of Colorado, 18 are residing elders, 120 are pastors, and 37 are college presidents or professors.

The lay delegation includes two governors—Gov. J. Frank Hanley of Indiana and Gov. E. W. Hoch of Kansas. Senator Dolliver of Iowa, a number of congressmen, judges, college presidents and a number of other leaders in professional and business life.

Among the important questions which will occupy the attention of the assembly are the following:

Has the time come when this denomination should unite with others, Methodist in type and policy, in resisting Methodist doctrines and faith?

Should presiding elders now appointed by the bishops, be elected by the respective annual conferences?

How may more adequate support be provided for retired preachers?

Should the time that any minister may serve be limited to a specified term, as was formerly done?

Should the church's publishing enterprises, now divided between the Methodist Book concern in New York and the West Methodist Book concern in Cincinnati, be merged?

Has the book of discipline of the denomination continue to specify certain forms of amusements as prohibited, or should the vigorous attitude of the denomination with regard to amusements be regarded as questionable as expressed in the terms of general principles as was the case during the early seventies?

The general conference will elect a number of new bishops (from six to ten it is thought). In connection with the month of daily sessions, the conference will hold a number of notable afternoon, evening and Sunday events. These will include a celebration of the centennial of the organization of the general conference as a deliberative body, at which Vice President Fairbanks, a Methodist layman of Indianapolis, is to preside; an address by William J. Bryan, and a letter to Washington, where at the American university students will be addressed by President Roosevelt.

JUDGE GRAY'S BOOM.

His Friends Will Continue to Work for His Candidacy.

Washington, May 3.—Richard J. Beam, in charge of the George Gray bureau in this city, was asked if the Pittsburgh interview credited to Judge Gray would have any effect upon the presidential movement in Gray's behalf.

"The statement attributed to Judge Gray in Pittsburgh," said Mr. Beam, "has been made by him several times and is to be taken literally. He is not making the nomination and has neither aided nor encouraged the activities of those friends who see in him the foremost example of Democracy."

"Some time ago it became known that Judge Gray would not be a candidate, but that, if nominated, he would not refuse to accept it. This stand is well known to all his supporters, and the Pittsburgh declaration in no way conflicts with his past attitude. His friends believe they have a right to call upon his services as a Democrat, notwithstanding his personal desires in the matter and every one having knowledge of the situation, will be glad to do so."

TO ABOLISH RACING.

A Campaign to Be Started in Louisiana for That Purpose.

New Orleans, May 3.—A campaign to abolish horse racing in Louisiana, backed by some of the wealthiest and most influential residents of the state, will be launched before the legislature, which will meet at Baton Rouge one week from next Monday. The attempt will be made to suppress absolutely every form of betting at racing tracks, and it is expected that this will result in the permanent closing of the tracks.

No suggestion of what opposition the racing interests will make has yet become public. Those who claim to be friends of the sport, without financial interest therein, have proposed a state racing commission as an alternative for the complete closing of the tracks.

The avowed opponents of race track gambling in any form include to date most of the newspapers of the state and several hundred influential citizens. The state's political leaders, of both parties have declared strongly against race track gambling, but without indicating in all cases what the remedy should be.

Gov.-elect Sanders made race track gambling a feature of the recent campaign and his message is awaited with interest. The Democratic state central committee recently recommended "suppression of the vice of gambling in all its forms."

STEPHEN TURR, FAMOUS GARIBOLDIAN, DEAD

Budapest, May 3.—The famous revolutionary general, Stephen Turr, died here on Saturday, aged 53. He was a Gariboldian veteran and at the time a confidential adviser of Louis Kossuth.

Gen. Stephen Turr became a lieutenant in the Austrian army in 1849. His regiment was stationed in Italy and his dislike of the house of Hapsburg induced him with strong sympathy for the Italian cause. In the Italian war in 1859 he was appointed a member of Garibaldi's staff, with the rank of colonel, and was seriously wounded at Breccia. Col. Turr again served Garibaldi in his Italian expedition in the capacity of aide-camp and before Palermo was promoted to the rank of general of division. The brilliant part he played in the war of liberation was acknowledged by the government of Victor Emmanuel, who promoted him to a rank of general of a division of the army of Italy in 1861. He married Princess Adeline Wyse Bonaparte, a cousin of Napoleon III, in 1861.

ROYAL WEDDING IN ST. PETERSBURG

Prince Wilhelm of Sweden Weds Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna, Cousin of the Czar.

A MOST BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

Accompanied by All the Pomp and Display Characteristic of St. Petersburg Court of Europe.

St. Petersburg, May 3.—Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, second son of King Gustaf, the popular sailor prince who visited America in 1907, was married this afternoon to Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna, cousin of the emperor of Russia, and daughter of Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch.

The ceremony took place at Tsarskoe-Selo and was accompanied by all the pomp and brilliant display characteristic of the most stately court in Europe.

In the evening a great state banquet was served at which toasts were drunk to the good understanding between Russia and Sweden, recently reached in the Baltic agreement, to which today's wedding—the first in modern times between the ruling houses of the two countries—was the seal.

NUPTIAL CEREMONIES.

The beginning of the nuptial ceremonies was announced by the firing of five guns simultaneously this morning at 9 o'clock, by the battery at Tsarskoe-Selo and by the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul in St. Petersburg.

The wedding guests who took part in the ceremony assembled at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon at the great palace at Tsarskoe-Selo, formerly the residence of the members of the cabinet, the president of the council of state, the principal ambassadors to Russia, and the highest dignitaries of the empire, found place in the small blue and gold chapel of the palace where the orthodox ceremony was performed. The other guests were stationed according to their rank in the various salons through which the bridal procession passed.

The bride wore on her head a few-colored diadem and the bridegroom, dressed in white, wore a mantle of straw-berried velvet lined with ermine.

In the procession the train of the bride was borne by five court chamberlains. As soon as the bride had been completely arrayed, Prince Wilhelm was notified by the master of ceremonies, and conducted to the entrance of the chapel by the Grand Duke of Hesse, preceded Crown Prince Ferdinand and Crown Princess Marie of Romania, attended by the court ushers and marshals and other functionaries.

Then, arm in arm, came the bridal pair. Behind the young couple marched Prince Nicholas and Prince Andrei of Greece, and their wives Prince Christopher of Greece, and Prince Carl of Sweden and his wife. The guests from foreign courts were followed by more than a score of Russian grand dukes and grand duchesses, including the three oldest daughters of Emperor Nicholas, Grand Duchess Olga, Grand Duchess Tatiana and Grand Duchess Marie, the eldest being 18 years old.

RECEIVING GUESTS.

The imperial guests were received at the chapel doors by the metropolitan of the court and a number of priests. After the emperor had been blessed and sprinkled with holy water, he and the bride and groom, the Grand Duke of Hesse, preceded Crown Prince Ferdinand and Crown Princess Marie of Romania, attended by the court ushers and marshals and other functionaries.

The metropolitan then completed the rites of the Russian marriage service, two of the bride's nearest relatives holding crowns over the heads of the bridal pair during the ceremony.

While the ceremony was being performed, an imperial salute of 101 guns was fired. The procession then returned to one of the ante salons, where the Lutheran marriage ceremony was performed by the Swedish bishop of Land. This brought the afternoon program to an end.

The nuptial dinner was served at 7:30 o'clock in the evening. Chamberlains and gentlemen of the court stood behind the chairs of the imperial and royal guests and presented the various toasts and placed upon the fingers of the bride and the bridegroom by the emperor's confessor.

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Don't Purge the Bowels—Do as Nature Does

Nature gets her laxatives from food. If you ate plenty of fruit, coarse food and green vegetables, you would get laxative enough.

But you eat fine food, and too much of it. And you exercise too little. So it is vital that you help the bowels in another way.

But don't use salts or pill cathartics. Never employ harsh physic. Nature does all things gently. Give her gentle help.

Cascarets are vegetable. They have just the same effect as a laxative food. They never gripe, so you know they don't irritate.

They act in Nature's way. Yet they are just as effective as violence.

While harsh physic ruins the stomach, Cascarets aid digestion. While harsh physic calouses the bowels, Cascarets restore the natural functions. Every effect is curative. Those who are well informed about laxatives employ only Cascarets.

Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, and never in bulk. Be sure to get the genuine, with CCC on every tablet. The box is marked like this:

Cascarets

The vest-pocket box is 10 cents. The month-treatment box 50 cents. 12,000,000 boxes sold annually.

of Russia, to the bridal pair and to their parents, to the imperial family and to their loyal Russian subjects.

After the dinner the members of the imperial family and their royal guests participated in a polonaise. This stately progress around the great reception hall had something in the nature of the "Hohenzollern torch dance."

After this function the guests were driven in state to the Alexander palace, the private residence of the emperor, the bridal party riding with their sponsors in a gala equipage. The emperor, the empress and the dowager empress were surrounded by a company of the emperor's Cossack guard in brilliant blue and scarlet uniforms.

OFF FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

At a late hour in the evening the bridal pair took a special train for St. Petersburg, where the honeymoon will be passed in the palace of the late Archduke Serdick.

During the day there were services in all the churches of the empire and in St. Petersburg church bells pealed throughout the entire afternoon.

ROBBERS CONFESS.

Men Who Robbed Wells-Fargo Express Co. Were Employed.

Laredo, Tex., May 3.—It was learned here today that through activity of the police of Mexico City the robbers who took \$45,000 from the Wells-Fargo Express company are in jail and the men have confessed their crime.

The chief clerk in the general office of the express company, and Rodolfo A. Alvarado, who were the principal participants in the robbery, confessed that they had taken the money from the Wells-Fargo Express company.

The money was found by the police in cutting the room.

YELLOWSTONE ROADS.

Preservation Subject to Which Army Engineers Are Paying Attention.

Washington, May 3.—Preservation of the thoroughfares in the Yellowstone national park is a subject to which the army engineers have charge are giving a good deal of attention. It is a considerable problem for the reason that the work of sprinkling in order to prevent disintegration is an expensive task, the cost now being about \$200,000 for sprinkling per mile of road.

There has been some talk of using oil, but this is necessarily expensive and there is considerable doubt of this method of treating the roads because of their peculiar character and also because of the long duration of freezing weather, the effect of which on oil has not been determined.

Then, arm in arm, came the bridal pair. Behind the young couple marched Prince Nicholas and Prince Andrei of Greece, and their wives Prince Christopher of Greece, and Prince Carl of Sweden and his wife. The guests from foreign courts were followed by more than a score of Russian grand dukes and grand duchesses, including the three oldest daughters of Emperor Nicholas, Grand Duchess Olga, Grand Duchess Tatiana and Grand Duchess Marie, the eldest being 18 years old.

The imperial guests were received at the chapel doors by the metropolitan of the court and a number of priests. After the emperor had been blessed and sprinkled with holy water, he and the bride and groom, the Grand Duke of Hesse, preceded Crown Prince Ferdinand and Crown Princess Marie of Romania, attended by the court ushers and marshals and other functionaries.

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WAKELIN

INSURANCE AGENCY, 204 W. 1st BLOCK, SALT LAKE.

Annual statement of London & Lancashire Assurance Corporation. This company has \$7,600,000.00 gross assets in Francisco configuration.

Abstract of the Annual Statement for the Year Ending December 31, 1907, of the Condition of the U. S. BRANCH LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

The Name and Location of the company, London Assurance Corporation, London, England.

Name of U. S. Manager, Charles Case, 84 William St., New York.

The amount of its assets in the United States, \$2,996,000.00.

The amount of its liabilities (including capital), \$2,996,000.00.

The amount of its income during the preceding calendar year, \$2,477,000.00.

The amount of its expenses during the preceding calendar year, \$2,477,000.00.

The amount of losses paid during the preceding calendar year, \$1,108,000.00.

The amount of risks written in force at the end of the year, \$24,223,000.00.

State of Utah, Office of the Secretary of State, I, Charles Case, Secretary of State of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the above named insurance company has filed in my office a statement of its condition, which the foregoing statement has been prepared and that the said company has in all other respects complied with the laws of the State relating to insurance.

In testimony whereof, I have unto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State of Utah, this 2nd day of April, A. D. 1908.

C. S. TINGBY, Secretary.

By George B. Squires, Deputy.

IT WILL SOON BE Decoration Day

Better place your Monument and inscription orders right now. Our prices are always reasonable and we guarantee satisfaction.

Finest line of Mantels in the State. See them.

ELIAS MORRIS & SONS COMPANY,

Opposite south gate Temple Block

FRENCH HAND LAUNDRY.

159 E. 3rd South.

All kinds of work. Clean, Curious and Shirts Waists a specialty. All work done by hand. Phones: Ind. 2477; Bell 1323K.

EXCURSIONS

EAST & RETURN

FROM OGDEN and SALT LAKE CITY

TO MISSOURI RIVER...\$40.00
CHICAGO...\$55.00
ST. LOUIS...\$49.00
ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS...\$52.00

DATES OF SALE

June 1-6-8-12-13 and 15, 1908.

Long limits—Stopovers allowed.

Plenty of other rates to eastern summer resorts.

For further particulars apply to

C. F. WARREN

A. T. & S. F. Ry., Dooly Block, Salt Lake City, Utah.

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. Your feet feel swollen, nervous and sore. They are tired and aching. Try Allen's Foot-Ease. It rests easy. Cures aching, swollen, sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pains and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

BARGAINS IN FARMS AND RANCH PROPERTY

THE beautiful and fertile Teton Valley lies in the eastern part of Fremont County, Idaho, about 75 miles south of the Yellowstone National Park, and about 225 miles north of Salt Lake City, along the boundaries of Wyoming and Idaho State line. The average elevation is 6,000 feet above sea level. It is surrounded by a large range of mountains excepting on the north where you will find low rolling hills, especially adapted to dry farming. The valley proper is about 30 miles in length and 15 miles in width with a gradual slope to the center from either side. The soil is a black loam mixed somewhat with gravel through the center. Along the foot of the mountains, however, and for some miles toward the center the soil is almost free from gravel and a heavy, black loam, which has been proven to be excellent best, grain and vegetable land. We have an abundance of water, no valley anywhere better supplied with water, and that, too, practically free from cost to the farmer as most all own and operate their independent ditches which are taken from the various streams running into the valley from the mountains on either side. We have an unlimited supply of timber, a load of house logs, poles, fence posts, fire wood, or saw timber can be had from any farm within the borders of the Teton Valley in less than a day, and from a good many homes the farmer makes two trips into the timber in one day. Lumber sells at \$12 per 1,000 feet at the saw mills and \$15 per 1,000 feet delivered. Teton mountains are noted among sheep and cattle men for their excellent quality of grass and of which there is no limit. The valley, hills and mountains are as pretty and green as any country of ours where the farmers can just open his farm gate and his sheep, cattle and horses are